



The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 517

廿二月二十一號

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1885.

Price \$2 per Month.

ARRIVALS
April 8, ANTON, German steamer, 392 Agrobos, Hollow 7th April, General—WILLIE & CO.

April 9, CHI-YUEN, British steamer, 1,311 A. McCauley, Singapore 2nd April, General—RUSSELL & CO.

April 9, CITY OF TOKIO, American steamer, 2,139, J. M. M. Sa, San Francisco 5th March, Hongkong 14th, and Yokohama 2nd April, Mills and General—P. M. S. C. CO.

April 9, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982 M. Young, Foothow 6th April, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 8th, General—DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.

April 9, AMOY, British steamer, 814, D'EGVILLE, Shanghai 6th April, General—SHEKSEN & CO.

April 9, GLADYS, British steamer, 1,316 T. S. Jackson, Shanghai and Amoy 8th April, Sugar Candy, &c.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
9TH APRIL

Solid Spanish str. for Manila
Amatista, British str. for Amoy
Hautong, British str. for Amoy.

DEPARTURES
April 9, GLAMIS CASTLE, British steamer, for Saigon.

April 9, WELCOMBE, British str., for Saigon.

April 9, CHAMPION, British corvette, for a cruise.

April 9, NAM-VIAN, British str., for Haiphong.

April 9, SARDONIA, British str., for Victoria.

April 9, CHANDERNAGOR, British bark, for Tonkin.

April 9, SANTA FILOMENA, Spanish coh. for Iloilo.

April 9, TRAILS, British str., under charter to Naval Authority, destination unknown.

April 9, AMATISTA, British str. for Amoy.

April 9, PARMAGUET, French cruiser, for Keang.

PASSENGERS
ARRIVED
Per Chi-yuen, str., from Singapore. 441 Chinese.

Per City of Philadelphia, str., from San Francisco. & Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker child and servant. Misses L. Hall and B. Grant, and 380 Chinese.

Per Douglas, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Craig and Miss Craig, 2nd class, passenger, and 200 Chinese.

Per Lyall, str., from Foochow. 240 Chinese.

Per Amoy, str., from Shanghai. 6 Chinese.

Per Glarus, str., from Shanghai. 20 Chinese.

Per Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hudland child, and 300 Chinese.

REPOSE.

The British steamer Glarus reports from Shanghai via Amoy, the 8th April, and had fresh E.S.E. winds and hazy weather, thick off Chapel Island; variable winds.

The British steamer Amoy reports left Shanghai on the 5th April, and had light variable winds, overcast and cloudy weather to Tanganyi; dense for three to Three Brothers, hazy and misty weather afterwards.

The British steamer Douglas reports left Singapore on the 3rd April. After leaving Singapore had moderate N.E. and S.E. breezes with fine, clear weather up to noon of the 8th; from thence port light E.S.E. breeze and S.W. swell with fine cloudy weather.

The American steamer City of Tokio reports sailed from San Francisco 5th at 2.15 p.m., arrived at Honolulu 12th at 4.36 p.m., sailed from Honolulu 14th at 4.36 p.m., arrived at Yokohama 30th at 10.55 a.m., sailed from Yokohama April 2nd at 9.10 a.m., and arrived at Hongkong 6th at 7.15 a.m. Had variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Douglas reports left Foochow on the 4th April, with moderate E.N.W. winds and thick hazy weather. Left Amoy on the 8th, with light N.E. winds on the foggy weather to Swatow, and arrived on the 8th, with fine weather to Hockow Point.

The steamer is now 100 fms. per second and steamers can be supplied Ex Darot.

For further information address JAMES WILSON.

Tianjin, 21st February, 1885. [613]

REFFERING to the above, I am prepared to supply the above to the steamer.

W. K. WILSON is appointed Sec. Ass't of Tianjin for the Sale and Shipment of KAIPING COALS.

TONG KING RING,
Managing Director,
C. E. & M. CO.

Tianjin, 21st February, 1885.

NOTES OF THE HONG KONG
SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in full, direct credit for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No deposit may exceed more than \$1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made in full or in part, of amounts of less than \$1,000, by affixing clean ten-cent stamps in a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented to the Depositary, he will be paid with ten cent stamps the Depositor will be credited on deposit.

5.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

6.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent on all current deposits will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months at 5 cent per annum interest.

8.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 6 months 3 cent per annum.

9.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 5 cent per annum.

10.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 7 cent per annum.

11.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 9 cent per annum.

12.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 11 cent per annum.

13.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 13 cent per annum.

14.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 15 cent per annum.

15.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 17 cent per annum.

16.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 19 cent per annum.

17.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 21 cent per annum.

18.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 23 cent per annum.

19.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 25 cent per annum.

20.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 27 cent per annum.

21.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 29 cent per annum.

22.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 31 cent per annum.

23.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 33 cent per annum.

24.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 35 cent per annum.

25.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 37 cent per annum.

26.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 39 cent per annum.

27.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 41 cent per annum.

28.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 43 cent per annum.

29.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 45 cent per annum.

30.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 47 cent per annum.

31.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 49 cent per annum.

32.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 51 cent per annum.

33.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 53 cent per annum.

34.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 55 cent per annum.

35.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 57 cent per annum.

36.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 59 cent per annum.

37.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 61 cent per annum.

38.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 63 cent per annum.

39.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 65 cent per annum.

40.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 67 cent per annum.

41.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 69 cent per annum.

42.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 71 cent per annum.

43.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 73 cent per annum.

44.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 75 cent per annum.

45.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 77 cent per annum.

46.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 79 cent per annum.

47.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 81 cent per annum.

48.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 83 cent per annum.

49.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 85 cent per annum.

50.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 87 cent per annum.

51.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 89 cent per annum.

52.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 91 cent per annum.

53.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 93 cent per annum.

54.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 95 cent per annum.

55.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 97 cent per annum.

56.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 99 cent per annum.

57.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 101 cent per annum.

58.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 103 cent per annum.

59.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 105 cent per annum.

60.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 107 cent per annum.

61.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 109 cent per annum.

62.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 111 cent per annum.

63.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 113 cent per annum.

64.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 115 cent per annum.

65.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 117 cent per annum.

66.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 119 cent per annum.

67.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 121 cent per annum.

68.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 123 cent per annum.

69.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 125 cent per annum.

70.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 127 cent per annum.

71.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 129 cent per annum.

72.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 131 cent per annum.

73.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 133 cent per annum.

74.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 135 cent per annum.

75.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 137 cent per annum.

76.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 139 cent per annum.

77.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 141 cent per annum.

78.—Depositors may be forwarded from the Posts by means of a first-class postage stamp for 12 months 143 cent per annum.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
Druggists' SUNDRYMAN,
And
CREATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED
Passenger Ships Supplied.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [2]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matter should be addressed "The Editor," and those business "To Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not received for a fixed period will be continued until surrendered.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 10TH, 1885.

No more significant proof of the hopeless apathy and utter want of energy of the British Government need be given than the astounding statement made the other day by Lord Northbrook in reply to a representation by Lord Seymour of the defenceless condition of Singapore. The Secretary of State for War calmly announced that the fortification of Singapore was postponed until next year in view of the greater importance of Hongkong, and that the Government of the Straits Settlements had been ordered to take whatever steps he considered advisable for the protection of the ports. This is indeed cruel irony. As well might a desultory person be ordered to serve up a sumptuous banquet as the Governor of the Straits Settlements be ordered to defend the ports of that colony. He has simply told to essay the impossible. In the first place, the ports are peculiarly exposed to attack, and a landing could be effected in a dozen different places at Singapore; in the second place, there is at present only one man-of-war, a wooden corvette, in the port to oppose to a hostile fleet; and in the third case, the garrison of the three settlements consists of only one regiment of the Line and a battery of Artillery. Compared with Singapore, Hongkong is strongly protected, though at present its defences leave much to be desired. It is no exaggeration to say that Singapore, Penang, and Malacca are pretty well at the mercy of any invading squadron, and yet Lord Northbrook coolly says that their defences must be postponed until next year because forthwith Hongkong, which is of greater importance, is absorbing the attention of the War Office. If this is really the case and the attention of Lord Northbrook is worth anything Hongkong ought to be reassured. The Imperial Government of Great Britain and Ireland are concentrating their energies upon the fortification of Hongkong and Aden. Yet we cannot see that the work is being pushed on with any very wonderful celerity so far as the Home Authorities are concerned, the heavier guns not having yet arrived. It was stated the other day in the Royal Message to Parliament that a grave emergency had arisen, necessitating the calling out of the Militia and Reserves. If a grave emergency has arisen—there is every reason to believe that such is the case—it follows that the political tortoise who now composes the Ministry should be promptly expelled in order that the empire may be preserved. A really capable man at the head of the War Office and another at the Admiralty would soon put matters into proper trim. The money would be freely voted by Parliament for necessary works of defence and the augmentation of the navy. Singapore ought to be fortified synchronously with Hongkong, and a fleet of torpedo boats given to both ports. At present the prospect of obtaining either the boats or sanction for their construction here seems remote, judging from the following interrogatories and reply in the House of Commons on the 19th February:

Mr. W. H. Smith.—Do I understand that up to this time no contract has been entered into for any of the boats? Sir T. Brassey.—That is the case.

That was three months after it had been decided to largely increase the navy. The last mail brings intelligence of six torpedo-cruisers on the model of the *Scout*, now in course of construction, having been ordered, and of other additions to the navy having been decided upon. But even these have only been ordered at the last moment, when a grave complication with Russia has arisen and there are good reasons to fear a great war. Unless the present heads of the Admiralty and War Office are compelled to make way for more vigorous and capable men, it will be feared that there will be no material addition made to the navy, that the fortifications of the distant dependencies will be carried out with painful deliberation, and that the same robbery and negligence that have characterized the administration of the army and navy for years past will continue to reign. As a proof of what can be done in the way of naval construction in a limited time when those interested are as sober downright earnest, and act instead of promise, we may quote a statement made by a correspondent of the *Roll Mail Gazette* who forcibly contrasts English official dilatoriness with American energy. He says:—

In July, 1881, the construction of seven armoured gunboats for service on the Mississippi was recommended to the War Office. Mr. Eads, of St. Louis, was chosen out of many competitors, his tender being the best, both as to price and time of delivery. The contract was signed on the 2nd day after, on August 7th, the contract was signed by Mr. Eads, to complete the seven vessels in forty-five days. At our Admiralty Board, and among

ourselves in memory of the sudden death of two of his house residents, Captain and Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Ramsay was taken ill with pneumonia on Wednesday, the 18th March, and died the following Sunday. On the same day Captain Ramsay took to his bed, and also dying after five days' illness, was buried on the 26th March in the same grave as his wife. They leave eight young children, all of whom are now in the care of their relatives, occasionally and privately.

The *Japan Mail* says:—Tokyo has been brought in memory of the sudden death of two of his house residents, Captain and Mrs. Ramsay. Mrs. Ramsay was taken ill with pneumonia on Wednesday, the 18th March, and died the following Sunday. On the same day Captain Ramsay took to his bed, and also dying after five days' illness, was buried on the 26th March in the same grave as his wife. They leave eight young children, all of whom are now in the care of their relatives, occasionally and privately.

our squabbling "naval confederacy," this would have been pronounced "the American Navy," it is said. The engine that were to drive this, our first ironclad fleet, were yet to be built; the sailors, the iron, the rollers, and many other things were to form their iron armament were not yet constructed." As soon as the contract was signed, telegraphed orders were sent from London to every port where the vessel was to be built, in St. Louis, but in other cities, the contractor not committing himself to the resources of his own establishment. Numerous saw mills were soon at work for timber, trunks, beams, and other materials for transport, river, canal, and river. The first boat was launched in forty-five days after her keel was laid, and the whole contract was completed in about two months! This despatch could be equaled if not surpassed in England, where special facilities exist for shipbuilding, and where a hundred torpedo boats could be turned out in a few months. But supposing that the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom are too busily engaged in building the contemplated additions to the navy—as they ought to be—we could easily get half a dozen first-class torpedo boats built by the local Dock Company. The torpedo boats asked for by Sir George Bower may not be refused; but will they come, and when? Another Adds—had he not been engaged in the construction of the *Spanish* *Almirante*, the Interpreter of the Legation, who was to leave Shanghai on the 4th April for Peking, to take his place? The *Mercury*, to leave Shanghai on the 4th April for a trip to Peking. Don Ramon Gil do Ubarri on his return from Peking will leave for England to assume the office of First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at the Court of St. James's, his appointment having been just announced by telegram.

H. M. S. Agamemnon, Captain S. Long, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Dowell, and H. M. S. despatch vessel *Vigilant*, Commander A. M. Foytner, arrived at Hongkong from Hongkong on the 1st March, and left again the following evening, destination unknown. The steamer *Glenallock*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 4th instant from Hongkong, reports having passed the Agamemnon off Okinawa Islands, well out, and supposed to be steering for Japan.

The Honolulu papers contain sundry items with reference to the newly arrived Chinese immigrants. Among them is the following:—Last Friday His Lordship the Bishop of Orléans christened two Japanese children at the Cathedral in the presence of about 300 Japanese. The church presented a missive and lively address to the Bishop. Messrs. Gibson and Gellatly were present with their wives, and the other ladies who visited. His Majesty the King selected the name given, calling the girl Lydia and the boy James, with the addition of a native name.

The traditional and historical Ab Sin name of the *Alta California* was giving quite a shock to the Chinese when a sharp-angled John Brown, a sailor on the ship *A. Sawyer*, rushed out and cut off his queue of close to the roots. Sin raised a great howl when he saw Brown disappearing with his scalp, and Officer Clinton arrested the sailor on a charge of felony. Whether the felony is maybe, grand larceny, or assault with intent to murder is not known, but at any rate he is to be tried for it. Sin being a Chinaman is in jail. The latter stated that he saw another man cut the pig-tail from Sin's head and threw it away. Ha, Brown, then picked it up and intended to send it to his parents in Ireland as a curio.

The following passages have been taken by P. J. O'Brien:

Glasgow, 11th March.—Messrs. Featherstonehaugh, Gaskell, Crawford, and S. Hughes, Surgeons, Medical Staff; Capt. and Mrs. Crookshank and two daughters. For Shanghai.—Messrs. Pugh, C. Lucas, and Mrs. Lucas; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Evans; Mr. Sanderson, W. White, C. W. Gordon, H. Sheppard, M. P. Evans, J. L. Brown, J. Smith, F. W. Moss, Gwynn, W. H. King, T. A. Marshall, and J. M. Young; Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverlock. For Foochow, 25th March.—Mr. J. Silverlock. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Batt. For Tasmania, 8th April.—For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Anderson.

A New York telegram in the San Francisco papers, dated the 26th February, says:—One admirable mystery and contentious have been noticed at the *Marsden* line pier, in that city, during the past week, while the steamer *Egyptian Goddess* was being loaded. The steamer *Alma* was loaded with a few cases after the steamer sailed yesterday, it was learned that she carried a large number of cases of arms and ammunition, which, upon her arrival in London, were to be reshipped by another steamer and sent to Shanghai, China, for the Chinese army. When the report of these facts reached the offices of the French Consulate, it caused a great stir, and was denied, and it was found that the report is true a cable dispatch would be sent over to London to try and stop the arms and ammunition from proceeding any further than London.

Under the heading of *Shanghai* the *Post* says:—The arrival of the *Ab Sin* has the following—Miss Gon, an extraordinarily pretty and vivacious Chinese girl of some eighteen summers, was before Judge Murphy, yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by an alleged merchant, who claimed that she was illegally restrained by her master at *Okinawa* Gibson's mission. The Chinese army, who had been informed of the facts, came to the rescue, and the girl was set free and questioned, when she testified that she was brought to this country to be sold into a life of shame, but was rescued by the police and consigned to the care of Mr. Gibson. She said she desired to be a good girl and remain at the Mission until she was married, to some Christian Chinese. The Court heard her and her master, and the girl herself. Miss Gon was exceedingly simple and questionless, when she testified that she was brought to this country to be sold into a life of shame, but was rescued by the police and consigned to the care of Mr. Gibson. She said she desired to be a good girl and remain at the Mission until she was married, to some Christian Chinese. The Court heard her and her master, and the girl herself. Miss Gon was exceedingly simple and questionless, when she testified that she was brought to this country to be sold into a life of shame, but was rescued by the police and consigned to the care of Mr. Gibson. She said she desired to be a good girl and remain at the Mission until she was married, to some Christian Chinese. The Court heard her and her master, and the girl herself. Miss Gon was exceedingly simple and questionless, when she testified that she was brought to this country to be sold into a life of shame, but was rescued by the police and consigned to the care of Mr. Gibson. 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The Chief Justice said the appellant was under bail now, and it stood until the case was again before the magistrate to be committed for trial. Mr. Justice Ackroyd said he presumed the bail was given to obey any order of the Supreme Court, and the order of the Court was to commit him back to the magistrate, and he would have to do so.

Mr. Bell said the appellant was under a very heavy bail—\$1,000—and he asked whether there was no power within the jurisdiction of the Court to grant bail.

The Chief Justice said, that if the bail the magistrate fixed was not satisfactory to him, he could appeal to the Court.

The following affidavit referred to above:

"After my last visit to Victoria, in the island of Hongkong, a soldier, a native in the force of Dr. Wm. M. S. Peary, called at my office, on the 15th instant, with news of his arrival from Taku, to inform me that H. M. S. *Swift* had sailed at daylight the next morning for Hongkong, touching at Taku for mails. The *Swift* will have taken the news of the French victory at Wan Yen, and there are now no later advices from Taku. Two French cruisers are on this station, and the capture of a junk reported a few days ago, to the northward of that port. Great Britain has sent a small force of British ships, who are otherwise engaged, one of the other neutral Powers may dispatch a vessel in this direction, not necessarily to remain, but to sustain communication with the mainland. Without that the position of the neutral in Formosa is not an enviable one in spite of the perfectly friendly attitude of the natives. At this date last year over 1,000 men of the colony, to defend the above named assailant, on two charges of treason on board the British steamer *Formosa*, while upon the high seas, on the 23rd day of February, 1885, and the 1st day of March, 1885, respectively."

"Upon my informing the Magistrate, Mr. Henry Price, that I had been retained to appear for the defense, he informed me that it was necessary for the attendance of a solicitor and stated that the case was practically concluded.

"I then advised him that I proposed to examine a witness named Ching, who was a native of Amoy, alleged to have been committed by the appellant on the morning of the 1st March.

"On being so advised, the appellant objected to evidence being taken in reference to the alleged second larceny until the first charge of larceny had been disposed of, claiming that the appellant was not guilty of the second larceny, and that the difference between the two different cases, and that the examination with reference to one of the charges could not be used as evidence against the appellant with reference to the other.

"The said Magistrate requested me to put my objection into writing. I did so, and handed it to the Magistrate, and he told me that he admitted the validity of the objection, and that he would take the subject for a separate investigation.

"I have forwarded the information referred to the Supreme Court from the Magistrate for the purpose of its consideration, and have also forwarded my objection having been laid in and admitted.

"I frequently objected on behalf of the appellant to the manner in which the charged accused him of being guilty of the offense, and to the manner in which he gave his own statement, and these statements that ought not to be received in evidence were improperly admitted and that the Magistrate did not take a note of the statements of witnesses which were given.

"The deposition taken down by the Magistrate, and forwarded to this court do not, in my opinion, contain a fair account of the proceedings that actually took place."

(Signed) H. L. DENVER,
Sworn at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hong-Kong, this day of April, 1885.

Before me,
G. F. A. SAMOONER.

POLICE COURT.

April 9th.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

KARENCHING.

Wong Apo, blacksmith, was charged with stealing a pair of savings from the person of a woman named Leong Atai in the street on the 8th instant.

The defendant admitted the charge, and also a previous conviction, but said he wanted to raise the money to go home.

Sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

BRAUCHES OF CONTRACT.

Liu Shan of Yu, Shang Lang, was summoned by Sanitary Inspector Grimes on a charge of committing a breach of his contract to the Government by neglecting to sweep U Yu Lane.

The offence was admitted, and the defendant was fined \$1.

Liu Shan, government contractor, was fined \$1, and was allowed rubber to be thrown from No. 8 dock into the harbour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Francis Barnard of Holland, admitted having been drunk and disorderly in Cochrane street at 1:30 yesterday morning, and he was fined \$1.

ALLEGED SEVENTEEN ASSAULTS.

John Anderson and A. Johnstone, residing at Mr. Whitehead's boarding house, at 12, Plaza West, were summoned by Capt. R. H. Smith on a charge of having assaulted him on the 14th inst.

The complainant admitted the charge, and also a previous conviction, but said he wanted to raise the money to go home.

The defendant said he was in liquor at the time, and he was very sorry for what he had done.

He was condemned and discharged.

DRUNKENNESS.

Francis Barnard of Holland, admitted having been drunk and disorderly in Cochrane street at 1:30 yesterday morning, and he was fined \$1.

THE DYNAMITERS IN AMERICA.

John Cunningham, a chemist, having this afternoon in a hall very near the heart of the fashionable portion of the south division of this city, a number of highly incendiary speeches in English and German were delivered by A. E. Parsons, his wife, George Milner, Auguste Fehling and others.

Mr. Parsons made an unusually fiery speech, and under the influence of alcohol, became so excited that he uttered threats of violence to those who were in the room.

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